

VIETNAM COURIER

June 9
1969
No. 220
6th Year

NFL SOLUTION ENLISTS
WIDESPREAD UNIVERSAL
SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

Page 4

Information Weekly — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

SOUTH VIET NAM PLAF MAY SUCCESSES

- Hundreds of Targets in more than 30 Cities and some 100 Centres of Lesser Importance under Fire.
- 65,000 Adverse Casualties, among them 30,000 GI's and Satellite Troops.
- 3 US Brigades, 1 Puppet Regiment and 26 Enemy Battalions, 3 Armoured Sub-Regiments and 90 Companies Wiped Out or Decimated.
- 1,100 Military Vehicles (Including 620 Tanks and Armoured Cars) and 250 Artillery Pieces Wrecked, Nearly 600 Aircraft Destroyed or Shot Down, 65 War Vessels Sunk or Burnt.

JUNE 2 COMMUNIQUE OF THE PLAF COMMAND

THIS communiqué, released by Gisi Phong Press Agency, gives a striking picture of the situation in South Viet Nam in May which was marked by the new wave of widespread offensives let off since the night of May 11.

The targets under attack that night included 57 key bases of enemy units from regiment size upwards, among them the HQ's of two army corps, the HQ of the Ranger joint forces, the puppet Police General Directorate, the HQ of 6 U.S. divisions, one division of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and 6 puppet divisions.

The communiqué also mentions raids on 41 airfields including South Viet Nam's most important ones such as Tan Son Nhut, Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Chu Lai, etc., and on 25 logistic compounds such as Long Binh, Cam Ranh, Cua Viet, etc.. Key land and water ways were sealed off.

The 65,000 enemy losses in personnel consisted of U.S. puppet regular troops, local tyrants, zealous agents of the enemy and members of "pacification" teams. Adverse losses in materials were also very serious. These figures made of May one of the most fruitful months in the drive of sustained offensives and simultaneous uprisings launched more than a year ago.

Analysing the significance of the successes already obtained, the communiqué first of all stresses that these achievements eloquently prove that however strenuous they may be, U.S. efforts to intensify the war to keep maximum military pressure on the adversary can in no way create a position of strength for the aggressors and instead only send their already very heavy casualties skyrocketing.

Referring to U.S. war set-up, the communiqué cites the following facts and figures: the monthly tonnage of bombs dropped on populated areas in South Viet Nam exceeded that in the last months of Johnson's office and reached 130,000 tons; the number of B-52 daily sorties and the amount of bombs showered by B-52 super-bombers have decupled compared with the previous period (1,500 and even 2,000 tons per day); increased "accelerated pacification" operations and sweeps of the type of operation Apache Snow in the A Bia area, etc..

Secondly, the communiqué throws a strong light on the sad plight of the enemy driven still more deeply into a blind alley by the PLAF's May actions.



South Viet Nam: Supplies sent to the front by sampans.

(Continued page 4)

Viet Nam People's Fundamental National Rights

THE NFL has put forth the principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem. This plan forms a comprehensive integral whole.

Its overriding and underlying principle is its first point which says, "To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, i.e. independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam."

This principle embodies the fully legitimate demand of the Vietnamese people which conforms to the established ethics of the nations and the common interests of world peace.

Through over 1,000 years of national construction and fighting against aggression, the Vietnamese people have shed much blood for national independence and sovereignty in the whole country. Since the successful August Revolution (1945-46) and the victorious resistance war against the French colonialists, the Vietnamese people have constantly been upholding the glorious banner of an independent and sovereign Viet Nam and bearing out this truth "Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one."

The Vietnamese people would have concluded their struggle for independence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity soon after their victories had been won, if it had not been for the U.S. imperialists who have been stubbornly resisting aggression against South Viet Nam and deliberately maintaining the partition of Viet Nam.

Having no conflict whatsoever of national interests with the American people, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. imperialists precisely to save their

country, defend themselves, and exercise to the full their fundamental national rights.

(...) For nearly three weeks now, people all over the world, including that in the United States, have been giving a warm reception to the overall solution of the NFL. Many U.S. congressmen of both the Senate and House and influential political circles in the United States have made clear their appreciation of it as basis for negotiations to settle the question.

But U.S. President Nixon keeps beating about the bush, thus betraying his scheme to continue the policy of aggression by maintaining the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique and "de-Americanizing" the war. He has been deliberately avoiding mentioning the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights as solemnly recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. In defiance of justice, progressive public opinion in the world and the American people's will, he has put forth an 8-point program containing unresolvable principles that have been flatly rejected: the principle of "mutual troop withdrawal" which requires that the so-called "non-South Vietnamese forces" also "withdraw" from South Viet Nam just like U.S. troops and troops of the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp; the principle of dealing with internal affairs of the South Vietnamese people (such as the holding of general elections and the decision of the political regime of South Viet Nam) or of the people of Viet Nam as a whole (such as the relations between the two zones and the reunification of the country) exactly as if one has to deal with international affairs to be settled under international supervision. It

a word, these are principles put forward by U.S. imperialism which refuses to give up its scheme to enslave other nations, to prolong the partition of Viet Nam and turn South Viet Nam into an American new-type colony. Such principles blur the line between the people of a same country and the foreigners, and between the act of aggression and land-grabbing and the act of self-defence and national salvation. The Vietnamese people are resolved to smash these extremely unjust principles.

NHAN DAN (The People)
May 29, 1969

The Problem of Troop Withdrawal

EXPONDERING in equivalent terms the "mutual troop withdrawal" theory, Nixon argued that "as soon as agreement can be reached, all non-South Vietnamese forces would begin withdrawals from South Viet Nam". To gild the pill, Mr. Nixon set a 2-month deadline for the withdrawal of a certain portion of U.S. and "allied" troops and envisaged what should be done after that, and finally how to wind up the whole business...

In inventing the "other non-South Vietnamese forces" notion, the U.S. President wanted to induce public opinion into regarding these "other forces" as a kind of foreign troops in South Viet Nam like U.S., Pak, Jung Hi, Thai, Australian and Filipino troops, for example. But how can he obscure the fact that "Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one"? How can he garble the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which recognize the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam?

In South Viet Nam at present, U.S. troops and troops of U.S. satellites are foreign troops that have

The South Vietnamese People's Right to Self-Determination

THE NFL has always closely linked the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and the problem of withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all U.S. and satellite troops as well as to the respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

(...) In the historical and social context of South Viet Nam, the solution proposed by the NFL regarding the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese is completely sound. It is a truthful reflection of the aspirations of the masses and a guarantee for the legitimate interests of all social strata, political forces and all individuals who have been striving to integrate themselves into the great national union bloc to struggle for independence, freedom and happiness. Only free and democratic general elections to be held after the ending of U.S. war of aggression and the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all troops of the U.S. and of countries in the American camp, can insure the observance of the principle stipulating that "the South Vietnamese people must be left free to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference". Only such elections can lead to the establishment of a constituent assembly with the elaboration of a constitution and the formation of a coalition government resulting from negotiations, on the basis of equality, democracy and mutual respect, between political forces representing all walks of life and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, including those individuals who have had to live abroad for political reasons—in short, all these who are for peace, independence and neutrality.

(...) In clinging blindly to the Thieu-Ky-Huong gang, in the hope of "de-Americanizing" the war and preventing the South Vietnamese people from enjoying their right to self-determination, the United States puppet administration with all its guarantees of "democratic" and "customary practices, i.e. coercion and fraud.

(...) In clinging blindly to the Thieu-Ky-Huong gang, in the hope of "de-Americanizing" the war and preventing the South Vietnamese people from enjoying their right to self-determination, the United States puppet administration with all its guarantees of "democratic" and "customary practices, i.e. coercion and fraud.

NHAN DAN (The People)
June 6, 1969

DRVN FORESTRY DEPARTMENT'S SHARE IN THE PREVENTION OF U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION

NGUYEN TAO
Head of the Forestry Department

FORESTS AND FORESTRY IN NORTH VIET NAM

WOODLAND area makes up three-fourths of North Viet Nam total area. These tropical and sub-tropical forests abound in resources, grow fast and supply many kinds of valuable timber and rare products as well as many priceless species of birds and beasts. According to data from preliminary surveys, in the DRVN forests, there are nearly 12,000 species coming under 200 families. There are about 1,000 varieties of forest produce: medicinal plants, textiles plants, oleaginous, aromatic, resinous, tan-yielding, dye-producing, trees, rattan, mushrooms, spices... Birds belong to about 1,000 and beasts 300 species.

Apart from its major role as a source of forest products and a centre of scientific and cultural research, they play a special role in the protection of agricultural production against typhoons, floods, drought, soil erosion, shifting sands as well as in the stabilization of the weather and in national defence.

Under the feudal rule and particularly under the French colonial rule, far from being protected and developed, they were ruthlessly exploited and devastated. Millions of hectares were turned into barren hills, the land ruined by soil erosion and frequent natural calamities and many varieties of birds and beasts were extinct. Moreover, vast tracts of forests were impoverished by the practice of land-clearing by burning of the highlanders.

Thus it was from a poor legacy that we began to build our socialist forestry after our victory over the French colonialist aggression.

During the first ten years (1954-1964) of socialization of forest exploitation, substantial progress in the branch was achieved which was an important contribution to economic and cultural rehabilitation as well as to the consolidation of national defence and the improvement of the people's living standard. Then, over the past four years, despite the U.S. escalation to the North, our forestry department work has been expanding, meeting most of the urgent needs of production and the fighting, while preparing for long-term construction.

AFFORESTATION AND FOREST PROTECTION

In November 1965, President Ho Chi Minh called for a "tree-planting Tet", this appeal which was warmly responded to by State bodies and co-operatives under the direction of forestry services

from the centre down to the grass roots. The volume of timber exploited rises year after year, satisfying roughly urgent and growing requirements of the resistance against U.S. aggression and the building of socialism. Regarding timber exploitation alone, the percentage of 1964 was 228.9% as compared with 1955. The average annual growth was 16.6 per cent. Since 1965, despite a fierce war, forest exploitation has been maintained and local needs adequately supplied. In 1966, compared with 1964—the peak-year in peace-time—the output

Bamboo and timber from the Highlands to delta provinces

• The DRVN Prime Minister has decided to entrust the Viet Nam Social Sciences Commission with the preparation of three books, in collaboration with the Ministries of Culture, of Higher and Secondary Education, Education, the Viet Nam National Scientific and Technical Commission and the Viet Nam Writers and Artists' Union.

- History of Viet Nam,
- Vietnamese Grammar,
- Dictionary of standard Vietnamese.

of the provinces rose by 84 per cent in timber, 72.8 per cent in male bamboo and 9.5 per cent in female bamboo. The output of firewood during the war doubled as compared with peace years. That is not to mention the timber, bamboo and firewood produced on top of the plan to meet the urgent requirements of the defence and communications and transport.

To help the exploitation of forest produce, thousands of kilometres of roads have been built or improved. Transport workers by road or by water courageously withstood enemy attacks to deliver their goods. Rudimentary means such as chisels, buffalo-sleigh have been replaced by improved or mechanized ones.

Developed processing of forest produce has helped a great deal in reducing the gap between exploitation and processing and satisfies a great part of the requirements of agriculture, national defence, and people's living conditions. Other aspects of the work such as forest survey, scientific and technical study, capital construction, training of forestry technicians and workers... have been also pushed ahead, in line with the present tempo of development of production and the future requirements of construction.

In spite of the enemy's war of destruction, the forestry department has thus kept doing its important share in the resistance against U.S. aggression, and in the building of socialism in North Viet Nam.

When thinking of the derelict and backward legacy of forests and forestry we have inherited from the old regime and the enormous difficulties caused by the imperialists' war of destruction in North Viet Nam, we can see the importance of fulfilling the norms of the State plan and satisfying the considerable requirements of agriculture, national defence, communications and transport and the people's living conditions in war time.

News in Brief

President Ho Chi Minh has praised 15 school teachers for their devoted efforts in the 1967-1968 school-year, the third year of struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation.

At the annual teachers' conference, President Ho Chi Minh this year is 15 per cent higher than in the 1967 school-year. President Ho Chi Minh has also awarded the all-round merits of 80 pupils in various general education schools. They are the pick of 2-5 million children who have been awarded the title of "Good Neighbours (or Nieces) of Uncle Ho."

On the occasion of International Children's Day (June 1st) an exhibition of drawings selected from entries of the annual drawing competition of North Vietnamese children was opened in Hanoi. On display were thousands of works by 150 children.

On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 70th birthday, the Viet Nam Writers and Artists' Union and the Theatrical Workers' Association observed a "Folk Songs Week". Hundreds of artists from various theatres and folk song and dance ensembles gave performances for seven days and nights at the Hanoi Municipal Theatre.

• The Viet Nam Physiologists' Association was

NORTH VIET NAM

On June 2 and 5, 1969, a pilotless spy plane and a Phantom D4 fighter-bomber were downed respectively over Haiphong and in Quang Binh province.

Total of U.S. planes lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964

3,294

20th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (June 5, 1969)

To Prolong This War Will Bring No Good to the American People and President Nixon Himself - Says Mr. HA VAN LAU

THE U.S. government's refusal to give a serious response to the NFL ten-point overall solution was severely condemned by the DRVN Prime Minister, Nguyen Huu Van Lau, and by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, deputy chief of the NFL delegation, at the plenary session of the Paris Conference.

Mr. Ha Van Lau stressed that Mr. Nixon actually persisted in keeping the so-called commitments of the United States to South Viet Nam and in reserving the right to act as an international gendarme and to interfere illegally in other nations' internal affairs, his "calendar" for "mutual troop withdrawal" was only aimed at prolonging the military occupation of South Viet Nam by U.S. troops and gaining time for the consolidation of the puppet army, the weakening and wiping out of the U.S. liberation movement and the stamping out of the patriotic movement in South Viet Nam. The DRVN envoy demanded that the United States drop its absurd "mutual troop withdrawal" theory

which was indicative of no good will. He pointed out that the war intensification in both zones, especially the air bombing on May 14, 16, 17 and 18 which caused heavy losses in human lives and property to the civilians in North Viet Nam, the DRVN delegate said that the Vietnamese people were determined not to let the U.S. free to put into effect its aggressive schemes with impunity. He highlighted the heavy setbacks sustained by the U.S. in its war of aggression in Viet Nam and quoted many American senators as saying that to prolong this war would bring no good to the American people and President Nixon himself.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau concluded, "If Mr. Nixon really wants to end the war, he must withdraw his country, there is but one way: to take into earnest consideration the NFL ten points, and to negotiate with other parties concerned and conclude, on the basis of those ten points, accords on problems mentioned in the NFL document only in so doing can he help end

(Continued page 7)

NEL SUTTON FEELS UNIVERSAL SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

THE important document on the "principles and main content" of the overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem" put forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to help restore peace in Viet Nam, has been eliciting warm sympathy and support from broad sections of the world public. The Front's points have been one of the topics most hotly commented on in the past three weeks by people of various countries who are joining efforts to step up the international drive to win backing for the Vietnamese people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Together with the socialist countries, the international communist movement has also come out strong for the NFL. The statement of the Political and Diplomatic Committee of the Japanese Communist Party said: "The SVNFL proposal is a realistic basis for ending the Viet Nam war. If the US rejects it, it will only worsen its isolation." William Kashtan, Secretary General of the Canadian Communist Party, declared for the reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese people and condemned the obdurate attitude of the Nixon administration.

THE Lao-tian and Khmer peoples, close neighbours and comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people, also have voiced valuable sympathy and support to the to-point solution of the NFL. In his message of support, Hui Huo, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria, said: "The people of many other nationalities countries standing together with the Vietnamese people, the same front against imperialism and colonialism, have

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments and persisted in the steadfast demand for "mutual troop withdrawal".

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance of representatives from twenty one international organizations and over fifty countries, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the to-point proposal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical measures to step up the world people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till complete victory.

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL, the people's struggle, suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's position more and more isolated and more and more isolated. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive sympathy with the people's struggle and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

The Temperature Is Rising in Saigon

(Notes of a Gai Phong Press Agency correspondent)

Nam are eagerly listened to. "We can't trust the papers here, they are all controlled by the government," they all gaged. We should have the full text of the NFL.

"This rather candid remark from a servant of the regime may seem to be a bit of a joke, but it is not. In fact the above scene is typical of what has been

report unanimously that Nixon's speech is far from being what it seems to be. The man in the street can see through American duplicity of the NFL.

"It's now or never," said one man in his neighbourhood in a long queue. "There can be no other solution. Let the people decide."

In the cafe, rumors has it that panic-stricken Nguyen Van Thieu had hastily summoned his confederates Ky, Huong and Lam on the night of May 8. With their secret meeting had lasted until dawn without anyone of them being able to propose any line of action, for no one knew how the Americans would react. Whether true or false, the story is a significant one.

"There is no denying it," a politician whispered into the ear of a colleague, "the NFL is winning our ear. Its demands are all the more reasonable."

"That's what precisely will be the ruin of us," came the answer. "We can't reject them without incurring popular wrath. We are in a damned fix and the Americans look now it's easy to understand all that Nixon nonsense."

The students openly praise the NFL's ten points. In a get-together at a professor's home, a law student made no secret of it.

"The NFL has flouted the Yanks, its flawless logic makes Nixon's speech sound pitifully childish."

When will our people come? "They have come," said the young man. "What? Yes, just tomorrow, bewildered. Where are they?" "Oh..."

Yes, every Saigonese is a fighter. One day, when all of them set their shoulders to the wheel, we'll push the Yanks out into the sea. Don't you think so?

June 2 Communiqué of the PLAF Command

(Continued from page 1)

Militarily, the U.S.-puppets were under PLAF encirclement and under the constant threat of the patriots' violent attacks. Their defence system was critically upset: on the Saigon front, U.S. troops had to withdraw into the inner defence perimeter; in the central and southern regions, the U.S. and the puppet troops, inflicted serious losses in the Western Highlands, while U.S. paratroops and marines were drawn towards, and pinned down in, the hilly area west of Hue. In the Mekong Delta, a real battle among puppet troops in the Mekong Delta under the impact of the PLAF onset in many provinces.

The cities remained less secure for the enemy because of the activities of self-defence squads, while the "Vietnamization" of the war was leading for bankruptcy because of the devastating blows dealt at the Americans and their puppets. The communiqué mentioned the enemy divisions hardest hit by May: First Air Cavalry, Americal, 10th Airborne for the Americans, and the 18th and 25th (Saigon front), the 7th (Mekong Delta), the 2nd (Quang Ngai sector), and the paratroop division of the general reserve, for the puppets, etc.

Finally, May saw new setbacks of the "accelerated pacification" programme in many areas.

Politically, according to the communiqué, there was an aggravation of this situation. The various puppet factions and groups, irrefutable evidence of this being the recent failure of Nguyen Van Thieu to form a political party, with a somewhat decent face. Antagonisms also developed between the U.S. imperialists and their hangers in Saigon, and in the satellite countries and even among ruling circles in the U.S. where the cessation of the war and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam have become pressing needs.

THE communiqué then lists the insoluble dilemmas inherent in the objectives pursued by the Americans in South Viet Nam, dilemmas which spell out the criminal obduracy of the Nixon administration and which doom U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam to total failure:

— The U.S. wants to limit its losses while prolonging the war.

— It wants to secure a position of strength while its troops are obviously in a position of weakness.

— It wants to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire rapidly while pursuing with obstinacy the mirage of a position of strength.

— It wants to shift the war burden, unbearable for the U.S. forces, onto the back of the puppet troops in a state of full delinquency, both moral and organisational.

— It wants to extricate itself from its state of passivity

while the initiative is firmly in the hands of the PLAF, etc.

The communiqué concludes by calling on the South Viet Nam armed forces and people to press their attack on the enemy whose will of aggression has shaken, to strike at both the U.S. and the puppet troops, inflict still more serious losses on them in manpower and in war materiel, hit at their key bases and organs, smash the "accelerated pacification" programme and impel forward popular uprisings, cut off important enemy communication lines and, while fighting, build the revolutionary forces so as to gain ever more splendid successes.

ON the occasion of the publication of the communiqué on the PLAF May successes, the Hanoi daily *Daan*, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried an editorial entitled "May, a greatly successful month."

The article brings out in relief the following points:

1. The May achievements demonstrate that the PLAF are capable of mounting continual offensives and have a vast striking force.

2. They give an eloquent proof of the development of people's war in all respects in South Viet Nam, marking a new step forward particularly in the application of very varied and highly effective tactics.

3. The U.S. defensive "hold-and-clear" and "defence in depth" strategies have experienced a new setback, and so has the "Vietnamization" of the war pursued by Washington.

Nhan Dan's editorial then describes the following aspects of U.S. failure:

1. The Americans are unable to parry the stinging blows struck at their sorest points in Viet Nam.

2. The losses in men are alarmingly high for the U.S. imperialism, while everything indicates that they will only increase every day.

3. The enemy combat gear is getting more passive and upset than ever before.

4. The situation on the battlefield further highlights the insurmountable deadlock and contradictions in both strategy and tactics which the U.S. and puppets are facing.

The article concludes by reassuring the South Vietnamese people of the indefectible support of their Northern comrades in the U.S. imperialists and their hangers in Saigon, and every necessary assistance to the patriotic struggle in the South and to carry on socialist construction in the North.

US Crimes Against Vietnamese People in May 1969

IN May 1969 the Nixon administration continued to intensify its policy of aggression in South Viet Nam, to infringe upon the DRVN's sovereignty and threaten her security, committing more abominable crimes against the Vietnamese people.

1 - SOUTH VIET NAM

THE U.S. imperialists' ent in an additional 1,000 men, launched many battalion-sized operations against the population in an effort to carry out Nixon's order as Melvin Laird had openly declared, on May 25, 1969, in an interview with the *Washington Post*. It has always been our goal to keep the maximum pressure on the enemy. These continue to be the

instructions" to the field commanders.

On May 29 alone, more than 50 aircraft were mounted in which the raiders set fire to, and loot, villages and fired at random at the population despite the NFL announced 48-hour truce on the occasion of Buddha's birthday.

In an effort to "de-Americanize" the war, they sped up the equipping of the puppet army with a helicopter squadron (UH1 type) to support its terrorist operations, they also planned to increase the amount of armoured cars of the puppet army to 1,600 and 500 sorties of helicopters were made to supply cover to their military operations in the Tam Ky Da Nang area.

million dollars—900 million more than in 1968—will be allocated to the Saigon puppet administration.

B-52s were sent on indiscriminate bombing missions to the Tam Ky Da Nang area and 400-kg bombs on populated areas adjoining town and towns, including the outskirts of Saigon. Within a mere 12 hours of May 9, 1969 B-52s landed 4,500 tons of explosives on Binh Duong, Phuoc Long, Kontum and Quang Ngai provinces. Raids by 500 sorties of B-52s, 528 sorties of fighters and nearly 1,500 sorties of helicopters were made to supply cover to their military operations in the Tam Ky Da Nang area.

Together with their U.S. masters, the criminal, puppet administration sentenced professor Le Doan Kim on the charge of calling for a genuinely neutralist government, closed down the Ngay Moi and Tam Dan dailies because the latter had denounced the rottenness of the Thieu-Ky-Huong regime, the May 22 issue of the *paper* Time because of its article about a "transitory government" and served a warning on the *Gai Phong* daily for having reprinted *Time's* article on the possibility to form a provisional government in South Viet Nam. The puppet police mounted numerous round-ups in Saigon—Cholon against progressive students and workers, democracy, peace and neutrality.

II - NORTH VIET NAM

US planes still openly intensified their recon and robot recon planes had been flown in two missions in the DRVN territory (half as many as in April) including Hanoi city and Haiphong.

US planes of F-4, F-105, A-1 and F-16 type continued bombings and strafings of population centres from Vinh Link to Nghe An. In Nghe An, on May 18, numerous U.S. planes fired 8 rounds of 200 mm shells, released a series of blast bombs on Cong Bo village in Ky Son district.

(Continued page 7)

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD

DRVN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES SUDAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT

A note was sent on May 4 by Premier Pham Van Dong to Premier Babakar Awadallah of the Democratic Republic of Sudan notifying the latter of the DRVN government's decision to recognize the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

STAY THE CRIMINAL HANDS of the US Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Clique !

AS part of their scheme for intensified repression and massacre of South Korean patriots fighting for national independence, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have recently condemned to death Kim Dong Tai, Chairman of the Seoul Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and a well known journalist in South Korea, and have victimized his companions-in-arms. These illegal and savage acts are an impudent challenge to the entire Korean people as well as to freedom, peace and justice-loving people in the world.

The *Nhan Dan* daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried on May 29, 1969 a strong protest against this act of the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The article pointed out: "The American imperialists cannot intimidate the South Korean people nor stem

the popular movement for national rights, vital economic interest and democracy and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. However ferocious their crackdown may be, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique will not escape defeat, and will only fan up the hatred of the South Korean people."

The Viet Nam - Korea Friendship Association has sent to the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Society a telegram calling for the American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique's cancellation of the sentence passed on Kim Dong Tai and his companions.

It also expressed the firm conviction that with their indomitable tradition of struggle, the Korean people as a whole will finally carry the day in their struggle against the American imperialists and their Seoul lackeys and for independence, freedom and unification of the country.

News from LAOS

Economy Develops in Free Areas

In a recent report, Sann Southchack, member of the Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee, reviewed the great achievements recorded by the patriotic forces in economic consolidation and development in the free areas of Laos, KPL reported.

In agriculture, despite natural calamities and difficulties caused by the war, particularly the U.S. air war of destruction, production expands steadily, adequately satisfying the needs of the people and the armed forces.

In the past 4 years, irrigation and drainage have

acted as a lever for a higher rice output. Due to this, about one-fifth of the rice acreage has been adequately watered, and summer rice introduced for the first time into Laos, has been widely sown in 10 provinces. Besides, 2,000 mountain-dwelling families have been helped to settle down in valleys.

Of the most efficient measures to deal with wartime difficulties are the setting up of peasants' mutual aid teams and the application of new farming methods. There are now about 5,000 such teams in Kham Muon, Savannakhet, Ta Ven Oe, Sam Neua and

Xieng Khoang provinces. Thanks to the initial but notable progress made in agriculture, food shortage formerly chronic in many localities has been done away with and, in 1969 alone, foodstuffs supplied to the armed forces increased 40 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Industry and handicrafts have also made headway. Besides traditional handicrafts such as smithery and handloom weaving which have been rehabilitated and developed, 30 State-run economic establishments have been built in the free zone in the past 4 years.

Educational and Health Progress

ALONGSIDE substantial achievements in economic construction, progress has been made in education and public health in the free zone of Laos in spite of U.S. and the rightist forces' ever intensified ground and air attacks, KPL reported.

The number of primary school children in the current year has risen by 35 per cent as compared with 1964, before the start of the U.S. war of destruction and by 3 times compared to the French time. High schools, which were non-existent in this country, except one in Vientiane city, under the French rule, have

now been established in all provinces in the free zone and many districts too.

The invention of the written script of the Lao Xang and Lao Theng - two of the three major nationalities in Laos - has made it possible to step up mass education among the population 90 per cent of which were illiterate in the French time. For every year now, 120 more villages in the free zone have done away with illiteracy among the adults.

In public health, a civilian network is operating throughout the free zone, especially the U.S. air war against the free zone.

trict dispensaries and 30 village infirmaries.

The contingent of cadres now includes 1,000 medical workers of various levels and 5,500 sanitary workers active in villages. Besides, a good number of mobile medical teams have been formed to provide regular medical care to the people in remote jungle areas.

The rapid development of the public health service has efficiently helped the fighting and supplied prompt aid to the victims of the U.S. war of aggression, especially the U.S. air war against the free zone.

In the United States

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM

Soldier in Viet Nam" has been very active.

At a press conference held on May 16 in New York, it was reported that the anti-war spirit had extended to the important military base of Fort Bragg (Northern Carolina) where "Green Berets" were under training for the war in Viet Nam. An appeal passed at the press conference and addressed to journalists said that the soldiers protesting against the war in Viet Nam would never keep silent in front of the prolongation of the war by the U.S. government.

This strategy in Viet Nam, said the appeal, has aroused great concern in the U.S. Enormous quantities of money and resources of the U.S. people are being spent to bolster up the venal and dictatorial Saigon administration instead of being used to alleviate Americans' poverty and hun-

ger and to do away with racial oppression, slums, illiteracy and despair.

The U.S. soldiers denounced their government's forcing them to fight an illegal, immoral and unjust war and their resolute opposition to the dirty war in Viet Nam and insisted on a prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

A large number of anti-draft American youths on May 25 broke into an induction centre in New York, seized all dossiers and burned them in the street.

THE Chicago Urban Council recently voted a resolution demanding that the Nixon government stop military activities in South Viet Nam, de-escalate the war and immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

QUALITY WARFACTIONS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE harsh reality of the U.S. war in South Viet Nam has gradually been awakening U.S. servicemen to the dishonourableness and uselessness of an aggression directed against the people's independence and freedom and profitable only to a corrupt gang of warlike puppets.

Growing numbers of GIs have risen up to defend their personal dignity and their vital interests and those of the United States. Actions against this immoral war have been succeeding one another, especially since the end of December 1968. The biggest of them took place in a base of U.S. Infantry Division 25 stationed at Dong Du, 30 km northwest of Saigon, under the "reparation slogan."

A few days later, came the protest by servicemen of Battalions 1 and 2, U.S. Infantry Division 9, garrisoned at Binh Du, 64 km southwest of Saigon, who resisted the order to go on a raid and demanded an end to the Viet Nam war. Despite brutal repression by American commanders who set up such jails as the Long Binh Jail, 20 km northeast of Saigon, and Da Nang jail, in an attempt to intimidate the GIs and check their dissent, the movement keeps mounting even among the U.S. GI inmates who set fire in August and end of November 1968 to several army barracks.

Since early 1969, when U.S. and puppet troops all over South Viet Nam came under PLAF Viet Cong attacks, Viet protest actions broke out in various American divisions. Para Division 101, Marine

Division 3, Division Americal, Infantry Division 1, First Air Cavalry Division, Division 25 and 9 in which American servicemen disobeyed orders to carry out "sweeps" or go on rescue missions, staged sit-in demonstrations, burnt barracks, fired at their commanders or put out anti-war and repatriation slogans.

Many waves of similar demonstrations have occurred in U.S. Infantry Division 9. On Jan. 3 and 14, 1969, 100 GIs of 3 platoons at Binh Du refused to board a chopper bound for a raid and asked to be taken home. Some of them fired shots in the air, and frightened their C.O.s into giving way. On Jan 25, in the same locality, the GIs ransacked their C.O.s' offices and many barracks, killing 23 men and wounding 12 others. They manhandled American M.P.s, killed hundreds of dogs, destroyed thousands of sandbags used in fortification, pushed into the river more than one hundred small trucks carrying food and ammunition.

On Feb. 23, 1969, the GIs of 3 battalions of Brigade 3, Division 9 at Dong Hoa, 25 km west of Saigon, shot at their C.O.s, killing eight of them including a captain and a sub-lieutenant and wounded 25 of their mates. The GIs of 1st and 2nd battalions of a company of Brigade 2, Division 9, stationed at Son Phu, 75 km west of Saigon, took off their uniforms and lay on the road, refusing to take part in a proposed "free elections" asking to return home. In April 1969, soldiers of two platoons at Binh Du and

300 GIs of Division 9 objected to raiding orders, set a M-113 ablaze and shouted "Send us back home!"

At present American servicemen in South Viet Nam are in constant fear of PLAF infantry attacks and artillery shelling. Many GIs seek shelter or hide as soon as they hear the guns booming and refuse battle.

Many American soldiers of Division 25 let it be known to the local population that they are about to be taken back to the States, and that the PLAF must spare them. Another number of GIs conceal NFL flags and leaflets to prevent them from being captured by the PLAF.

Many American servicemen who harbour a deep hatred for their superiors and are fed up with the war, shot themselves dead like the 8 men in Division 25 at Dong Du on Jan. 20, 1969. On March 8, 1969 a unit of the same division garrisoned at Trang Bang, 45 km northwest of Saigon, burnt an ammo depot, and wrecked 4 tanks and M-113s as a protest against their C.O.s who had forced them onto a long raid. GI defections to the NFL are not rare; we can mention for instance a private of Battalion 3, Regiment 9, Marine Division 3, and a master-sergeant of Division 25.

There is every indication that GI discontent will grow as the Nixon administration goes on throwing U.S. youths into its senseless and costly war there.

(Continued from page 8)

of Brigade 11, Division Americal, wiping out an American company, killing or wounding 130 GIs in an 8-minute engagement.

Summing up two weeks of activity of the Saigon people's self-defence forces up to May 21, *Giao Phong* Press Agency reported 75 actions of the patriots, chiefly against cruel policemen and enemy agents, one of the most important of which was the coup d'etat against the police station of the fifth town district followed by the blowing up of many buildings of that service (May 11): 200 traitors were punished.

Many American soldiers of Division 25 let it be known to the local population that they are about to be taken back to the States, and that the PLAF must spare them.

Another number of GIs conceal NFL flags and leaflets to prevent them from being captured by the PLAF.

Many American servicemen who harbour a deep hatred for their superiors and are fed up with the war, shot themselves dead like the 8 men in Division 25 at Dong Du on Jan. 20, 1969. On March 8, 1969 a unit of the same division garrisoned at Trang Bang, 45 km northwest of Saigon, burnt an ammo depot, and wrecked 4 tanks and M-113s as a protest against their C.O.s who had forced them onto a long raid. GI defections to the NFL are not rare; we can mention for instance a private of Battalion 3, Regiment 9, Marine Division 3, and a master-sergeant of Division 25.

There is every indication that GI discontent will grow as the Nixon administration goes on throwing U.S. youths into its senseless and costly war there.

Complete Flop of Operation...

(Continued from page 8)

The waterway between Saigon and the sea used by enemy cargo boats and war vessels was under constant attack from the PLAF who, on May 11, 12, 15, 19 and 21, sank or burnt 25 ships: 8 cargo boats of from 5,000 to 12,000 tons' displacement were damaged.

In the Mekong delta, many military and administrative targets were hit. Mention should be made of the assaults on May 21 at Chau Loc town, 120 km west of Saigon, causing to the enemy one hundred casualties. In a fierce engagement at the gates of the town, a puppet company was wiped out and 4 helicopters downed.

News in Brief

(Continued from page 3)

● In May 1969, the College of Water Conservancy graduated 290 students of agricultural and industrial hydraulics, hydroelectricity and hydrology. Till now, this college has trained 1,107 engineers including 235 from crash-courses or from on-the-job classes.

● The circulation of national newspapers in North Viet Nam increased by 15% in 1969, 50% in 1966 and 19% in 1967 compared with 1964, the peak pre-war year since the restoration of peace in

1954. In the four provinces north of the demarcation line the circulation of political and scientific and technical papers has recorded a sharp rise. In 1967, the Hanoi daily *Nhan Dan's* circulation in Tinh Gia district, Thanh Hoa province shot up by over 42%, the local papers by over 36%. The number of the *Nhan Dan* copies for Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces went up by 30%, and those of *Hoc Tap* (Study) theoretical magazine of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, by 100 to 150%.

To Prolong This War...

(Continued from page 2)

the war in South Viet Nam, bring home U.S. troops at the earliest date and leave the puppet government free to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference; such a course of action is the only honorable way out which truly serves the interests of the United States.

Taking the floor before Mr. Ho Van Lau, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh declared, "The organizing of free elections in Viet Nam can in no way be entrusted to a puppet administration on U.S. payroll; it should be the task of a provisional coalition government resulting from negotiations between those political forces in South Viet Nam which represent the majority of the people, for peace, independence and neutrality. No other formula is more consistent with democracy, reason and realism than the one proposed by the NFL as far as the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is concerned."

The NFL representative flayed the ambiguous and hypocritical statements of the U.S. in connection with the coalition government: on the one hand Washington professed respect for the "free choice" of the South Vietnamese, on the other it

tried to maintain in office a U.S.-installed puppet administration in Saigon. While speaking of "free elections" the U.S. was trying to put on this gang of puppets a "legal and constitutional" face. Meanwhile the Thieu Ky Huong triumvirate was frenziedly cracking down upon the popular movement for its replacement by a peace cabinet more disposed to conduct serious negotiations with the NFL.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh declared, "The organizing of free elections in Viet Nam can in no way be entrusted to a puppet administration on U.S. payroll; it should be the task of a provisional coalition government resulting from negotiations between those political forces in South Viet Nam which represent the majority of the people, for peace, independence and neutrality. No other formula is more consistent with democracy, reason and realism than the one proposed by the NFL as far as the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is concerned."

U.S. Crimes Against Vietnamese People in May 1969

(Continued from page 5)

In Ha Tinh province, on May 18, four A-4s and F-4s came in 3 waves and fired 20 mm shells and missiles on Cam Nam and Cam Thach villages, Cam Nguyen district.

In Quang Binh, U.S. planes launched 38 attacks against Minh Hoa, Bo Trach and Quang Trach districts on May 2, 5, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, and 24. On 9 hours May 14, four F-4s dropped numerous demolition, blast and steel-pellet bombs on a field of Quang Tung and Quang Hung villages, Quang Trach district, when the local people were busy harvesting, killing and wounding 39 people, the majority of them women and children, burning down 6 houses and destroying much property of the population. On May 23, U.S. planes flew in 6 waves to rain demolition and steel-pellet bombs and to take off 1,000 charges on many populated areas situated in Minh Hoa and Bo Trach districts.

Warships and aircraft carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet roamed off the coast to intimidate fishermen engaged in their routine pursuit from Thanh Hoa to Cao Tung.

In Vinh Linh, U.S. aircraft carried out 10 strikes against Huong La Village with hundreds of demolition, time and steel-pellet bombs on May 3, 5, 6, 11, 18, 21, and 25. On May 18 alone a group of U.S. jets and 8 helicopters came in 2 waves and released many demolition bombs and fired missiles and 20 mm shells on 3 populated areas situated in Huong La village.

On May 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23, 25, and 28, U.S. guns from the 7th Fleet and from south of the Ben Ha river let off 1,000 cannon shells on Vinh Giang, Vinh Tan, Vinh Son, Vinh Truong and Vinh Thach villages, destroying much of the crops, killing numerous cattle and destroying many houses.



Bad Godesbergers (West Germany) demonstrated on Jan. 10, 1969 in front of the U.S. consulate against the Viet Nam war

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

COMPLETE FLOP OF OPERATION DAN QUYEN WEST OF DAKTO: 12 puppet battalions cut to pieces, 3,500 enemy troops put out action; Experimentation of "Vietnamization" of the war ending in dismal failure

- ① Between May 11 and 31, 176 military vehicles destroyed in Pleiku region.
- ② An encampment of puppet regiment near A Bia overrun; May 28, 450 enemy casualties; heavy material losses for the enemy.
- ③ Patriotic forces more active in Saigon: 200 traitors punished in a fortnight.
- ④ 25 enemy vessels including 8 over-8,000-ton cargo boats damaged or sunk by PIAF between Saigon and the sea.

Dak To region: 12 puppet battalions cut to pieces, 3,500 enemy troops put out of action from May 7 to 31.

In the mountain area west of Dakto south of Kontum province (and the Western High Plateau), the enemy had been carrying out since the second week of May a big operation codenamed *Dan Quyen* in which puppet troops replaced GIs in the experimentation of the "Vietnamization" of the war decided by Washington. The twelve battalions involved (one armoured squadron supported by U.S. planes and artillery were cut to pieces after a 25-day engagement).

Giai Phong Press Agency has just released the results of PIAF attacks against enemy units from May 7 to 31: 3,500 enemy troops including several American "advisers" killed or wounded, 5 battalions written off the mustroll, 2 others decimated, the remaining suffered lighter losses. The PIAF destroyed 30 military vehicles (40 tanks and armoured cars), 20 cannons and howitzers, downed 70 choppers and planes, seized over one hundred fire-arms and took many prisoners. The fiercest battles were fought in Ngoc Bo Hien, Ngoc Phu Ria and Ngoc Da Lang mountain ranges, respectively 11 km south-southwest, 22 km west and 17 km south-southwest of Dakto, chiefly on Hills 882 and 843. Thus, on May 8, at Ngoc Bo Hien out of the two companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 42, involved, one was wiped out and the other decimated; on May 11, 312 GIs were killed or wounded in a PIAF assault against a U.S. field CP at Dakto airfield; on May 16, the rest of Battalion 4 was depleted; on May 21, Regiment 42 Battalion 5 was knocked out at Ngoc Bo Lang, taking 30 casualties; on May 23, Ranger Battalion 22 put out of action on Hills 882 and 843 after a 5-day battle; on May 24, Ranger Battalion 1 struck off the charge at Ngoc Do Lang, losing 250 killed and wounded; on May 26 and 31, at Ngoc Do Lang, Ranger Battalions 11 and 23 wiped out with 740 casualties, many

prisoners taken and a great quantity of weapons and materials lost; on May 31, a position east of Dakto overrun; 185 adverse casualties, and Dakto airfield bombed; 4 aircraft destroyed, etc.

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported a PIAF victory on May 31 at 16 km south-southwest of Kontum: 150 GIs of U.S. company killed or wounded, 2 armoured cars destroyed. Four days before, May 27, 13 km southwest of Kontum, 2 American companies were intercepted, 10 GIs put out of action, a chopper downed.

Ambush in Pleiku region: 17B military vehicles destroyed

THE PIAF are reported by Giai Phong Press Agency to have on May 11 wiped out at mountain pass Mang Yang, between An Khe and Pleiku, 45 km east of Pleiku, a convoy of heavily loaded military trucks and killed 25 escorting GIs.

Near Ra To Ve bridge, 26 km north of Pleiku, one convoy going to Dakto and another coming from there met with the same fate on the morning and afternoon of May 28: 30 vehicles (30 tanks and armoured cars) destroyed, 150 GI casualties listed, 2 choppers grounded.

In many other engagements against enemy motorized columns and road convoys in that region on May 11, 14, 15 and 22, 114 vehicles were wrecked, bringing the total number of enemy losses in three weeks in that sector to 170 tanks, armoured cars and military trucks. Further east near An Khe, 70 km east of Pleiku, a U.S. lorry park was stormed on the night of May 22: 30 goods-loaded vehicles and many depots destroyed.

Northern part of South Viet Nam: 450 puppet soldiers put out of action on May 28 near A Bia and 200 GIs killed or wounded near DMZ.

An encampment of Regiment 2, puppet Infantry Division 1 on Hill

675, 14 km northwest of A Bia (Hamburger Hill), 50 km west-southwest of Hue, was stormed on May 28. The regiment CP, the CP of Battalion 2 and 2 companies were

wiped out, 450 enemy troops killed or wounded. The PIAF destroyed the signal center, an ammo depot, six 155mm cannons, two 106.7 mm mortars and grounded a chopper.

Near the DMZ, 4 km north of Cam Lo, the patriots made a lightning attack against an encampment of U.S. marines, wiped out the camp CP, a battalion command and a company and took a toll of 200 GIs.

PIAF activities in Da Nang, Saigon and Mekong delta.

On May 21 and 23, Giai Phong Press Agency reported, the PIAF

violently intercepted elements of Brigade 2, U.S. Para Division 101, near Tam Ky and Tam Phuoc, respectively 63 km south-south-east and 60 km south of Da Nang, inflicting on the enemy 150 casualties and grounding 3 choppers.

On May 24, at Hai Van mountain pass, north-northwest of Da Nang, an American convoy of 16 trucks was entirely wiped out, all troops onboard killed or wounded.

On Hill 454, 12 km south-west of Duc Pho, 102 km south-south-east of Da Nang, the PIAF overran an outpost in the defence line

(Continued page 7)

Peoples Revolutionary Committee Set Up in Tay Ninh Province

GPA reported that the People's Revolutionary Committee of Tay Ninh was set up on May 25 at an all-province political congress with the participation of representatives of district and village Revolutionary People's Councils and People's Revolutionary Committees, mass organizations, armed forces and delegates from the Cao Dai Holy See in the province.

The Committee approved a program of action aimed at pushing forward the resistance to U.S. aggression and the building and consolidation of the liberated areas in the province. Stress was laid on the strengthening of the armed forces and the raising of the living conditions of the people. The Committee also declared the dissolution of the puppet administration.

LATEST NEWS

PIAF Violent Attacks on over 100 Enemy Positions

On the night of May 5, 1969, the PIAF stormed over one hundred enemy military targets including bases, positions HQs, CPs and airfields.

According to Western agencies, PIAF artillery and infantry attacked at least 26 cities and towns including Saigon and periphery.

Among the most important targets hit were the HQs of "U.S. Army" at Long Binh (20 km northeast of Saigon), of puppet Army corps III at Bien Hoa, of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Dong Tam (64 km

southwest of Saigon, of U.S. Infantry Division 1 at Lai Khe (52 km north of Saigon), of U.S. First Air Cavalry Division at Phuoc Vinh (60 km north, northeast of Saigon), the airfields at Bien Hoa, Phan Rang (262 km east, northeast of Saigon), Phan Thiet (154 km east of Saigon, the helicopter park at Dakto (450 km south-southwest of Da Nang) the petrol tank farm at Nha Be (42 km south, southeast of Saigon), an ammo depot at Tan Son Nhut airbase whose explosion shook windows in Saigon.

Revolutionary Power Set Up in Saigon-Cholon City

On May 30 in a locality of the free zone close to Saigon, a people's congress was convened to set up the Revolutionary People's Committee for Saigon - Cholon City. This seven-member committee was headed by Prof. Nguyen Van Chi, a well-known

intellectual who had taken part in the patriotic movements against the Japanese and French invaders, then in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

(See details in our next issue)